

1,250,000

DAILY AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS. LARGEST EVER REACHED.
A MILLION AND A QUARTER A DAY.

1,250,000

THE JOURNAL'S

Idea in Running Applications for
Help and Situations Without
Charge Is That They Constitute

LABOR NEWS.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.

FOR NEW YORK CITY
AND VICINITY: Rain
late this afternoon; rain
or snow Wednesday,
much colder.For New York, New Jersey, Con-
necticut and Eastern Pennsylvania:
Rain late to-day; much colder to-
morrow.
The highest temperature yester-
day was 50 degrees, at 3 p. m.
The lowest temperature yester-
day was 33 degrees, at 6 a. m.

NO. 5,850.

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PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere,
and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

INDICED.
Ruler of Second
Greatest State
IN AMERICA
Charged with Con-
spiracy.

Five Bills Found Against
Senator Quay Yesterday
by the Grand Jury.

HURRY TRIP FROM FLORIDA.

Likely to Be Arraigned To-day
on Charges of Conspiracy and
Tried To-morrow.

SENATOR MATHEW STANLEY
QUAY carried the State of Penn-
sylvania in the last election by
more than 100,000 plurality.

He won in spite of the vigorous fight
made against him by Mr. Wanamaker
and the independent moral element of
the State.

He carries a United States Senator-
ship in his pocket.

He and his son have now been in-
dicted, charged with conspiracy to
misuse the State's money.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—United States
Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, his son, Rich-
ard R., and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin
J. Haywood will stand trial by a jury,
charged with conspiracy in unlawfully
using funds in the defunct People's Bank.
This was decided by the Grand Jury to-
day, when three bills of indictment were
found against them.

Senator Quay and his son, who with a
party of friends had gone to Florida a week
ago, had hardly reached their destination
before they were notified to be in court to-
day. They arrived in Philadelphia at noon.

The case as presented to the Grand Jury
by District-Attorney Graham consisted of
five bills, and the jury was unanimous in
their finding of a conspiracy.

In Bill No. 328 Senator Quay is charged
with conspiring with John S. Hopkins,
cashier of the People's Bank, on March
24, 1898, with using the money of the
People's Bank in the purchase and sale of
shares of stock for the benefit of Quay.

Bill No. 329 charges Quay with conspir-
ing with John S. Hopkins to buy and sell
stock through him.

Bill No. 330 charges Benjamin J. Hay-
wood, Matthew Quay and Richard R.
Quay with conspiracy on December 1, 1896,
to convert to their own use \$100,000 of
public money, then in the hands of Benjamin
J. Haywood, as State Treasurer of the Com-
monwealth of Pennsylvania.

Besides this, Quay and Haywood are
charged with conspiracy on two other
counts in connection with the bank's failure.
It is understood that Senator
Quay and his son will ask to be arraigned
in the morning. It is said the defendants
probably will be called for trial on Wednes-
day.

Senator Quay declined to discuss the
People's Bank case.

"I understand that true bills have been
found," he said, "but I prefer not to say
anything about it at this time."

There is an individual indictment charg-
ing Haywood, as State Treasurer, with
unlawfully loaning out \$100,000 and with
entering into an agreement with the Peo-
ple's Bank by means of which he derived
gain from the deposit with the bank of
money which was held by him as State
Treasurer.

Subsequent to the presentation of the in-
dictments, District-Attorney Graham ap-
peared in court and asked for permission
to withdraw the attachment obtained for
the appearance before the Grand Jury of
Cashier William Monahan of the Au-
ghey National Bank of Pittsburgh, and
Cashier S. B. Stone of the Beaver Deposit
Bank, of Beaver, Pa., who informed him
that they would demand their appearance as
witnesses when the cases came to trial and
would also insist upon the production of
certain books and papers of those banks.
The Court granted the request.

What Will Marsh Do?
Unless Glendon W. Marsh signifies his
intention of pleading guilty to the charges
of making false entries in the books of the
Keystone National Bank and of misappropri-
ating its funds his case may come up
for trial in the United States Court next
Monday. Subpoenas have been issued for
twenty witnesses to appear on that day.

"If Marsh pleads guilty and then closes
his lips regarding the transactions of him-
self and the others connected with the ruin
of the Keystone," said a prominent lawyer
to-day, "it will place one or two more or
less prominent men in a peculiar light.
For him to keep his mouth closed after
coming back in the manner he did would
confirm thousands of persons in the belief
that there were persons he wanted to
shield. Any tendency to shut himself out
by the Court in passing sentence under
such circumstances would, I am sure, meet
with general disfavor."

**CONGREGATION A
THIEF-CATCHER.**

In the Wild Rush After the Burglar
a Child Was Trampled
to Death.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 21.—A child was
killed in the mad rush of the congregation
of the M. E. Church at Poseyville to
catch a thief last night.

While services were being held in the
church edifice of "burglars," alarmed by the
congregation. People ran from the build-
ing and saw a thief leaving the parsonage
with his arms full of booty. Men, women
and children gave chase and captured the
fugitive, who was then nearly beaten to
death with clubs. The prisoner gave his
name as John V. Hoffman. On returning to
the church a burgling party learned that
a child had been trampled upon and was
dying from its

**ROCKEFELLER,
MILLIONAIRE,
HAS WON HIS
TAX FIGHT.**

Mount Pleasant Assessors
Refused to Stand the Ex-
pense of an Appeal.

A FAMOUS LITIGATION.

Standard Oil Magnate Once
Threatened to Sell His Country
Seat, "Rockwood Hall."

The case of William Rockefeller against
the town assessors of Mount Pleasant is
practically at an end so far as his appeal
from the assessment of 1897 is concerned,
and the millionaire wins. The Supreme
Court confirmed the assessors' report, put-
ting down the assessors' valuation, and
then Frank V. Millard, counsel for the
town, gave notice of appeal. The Town
Board, however, refused to advance the
money to fight the case in the courts, so
that yesterday Mr. Millard announced that
the case would be discontinued.

Mr. Rockefeller, as soon as the appeal is
formally withdrawn, will tender payment
of his taxes upon the amount fixed by the
Commissioner and confirmed by the Court.
The assessed value of the property in
question was originally placed at \$2,182,525.
Mr. Rockefeller objected to the assessment
as excessive, and appealed to the courts for
redress. William E. Hoyes, of Pough-
keepsie, was appointed Commissioner to
take evidence in the case. He reduced the
assessment from the amount above men-
tioned to \$345,775. The property which as-
sessor Michael Martin assessed at two and
a half millions the referee declared to have
a market value of between \$300,000 and
\$340,000.

When Mr. Rockefeller first made his de-
clared stand against the valuation put on
his property for the purpose of taxation he
authorized his friends and real estate men
by authorizing his agent to sell Rockwood
Hall, his beautiful country seat in Mount
Pleasant, for \$350,000.

It was never sold at that figure, however,
although the money was ready to
become purchasers.

Rockwood Hall is picturesquely and beau-
tifully situated and possesses historical in-
terest in being within two miles from the
spot where Major Andre was captured.

GENERAL GARCIA ARRIVES.
Is Opposed to Annexation, He De-
clares, but Will Accept Our Rule
for the Time Being.

GENERAL GARCIA OPPOSES ANNEXATION.

We do not want annexation and we do not believe there is any necessity

for arguing that point with President McKinley.

From one end of the island to the other there is a feeling of gratitude to

the United States for the service she has rendered us in our struggle for

liberty that can never be forgotten.

We are willing and anxious to be ruled by Americans for the present,

but not forever.

We need colonies and Spain has a few left. We could make a colony of

Spain. I should like to be the Governor of Andalusia.—General Calixto Garcia

to a Journal reporter.

AFTER nearly three years' absence
General Calixto Garcia returned to
this city yesterday on the Ward
Line steamer Segurana. When he went
away he was only an outlawed filibuster.

He had made two previous unsuccessful at-
tempts to get to Cuba, one of them on the
ill-fated Hawk. The man which he had
played in the first Bermuda expedition
caused his arrest, and he was placed un-
der \$5,000 bail, which was forfeited when
he went to Cuba.

Yesterday he came back the Cuban hero
of the Santiago campaign, the Commis-
sioner Plenipotentiary from the Republic
of Cuba to President McKinley.

The other members of the Commission
who accompanied him were General Jose
Miguel Gomez, Ramon Villanar and Jose A.
Lanuzza; with them, as aides and secretaries,
were Cosme Torrente, Colonel C. M.
Perez, Colonel Enrique Villanar and Lieut-
enant Ricardo Col. General Manuel San-
guly, another member of the Commission,
arrived in this city late on Sunday night
from Havana by way of Tampa.

A number of the leading Cubans in New
York, led by Estrada Palma and Horatio
Rubens, met General Garcia down the
bay. "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien was in the party and hugged General Garcia
with all the fervor of a native born Cuban.

General Garcia said to a Jour-
nal reporter at Quarantine:
"We do not want annexation, and we do not believe there will be any necessity
for arguing that point with President McKinley or any one else. We consider that
settled. McKinley's word is good enough for us. We do believe, however, that it
is necessary for American troops to occupy the island for the present, and we will
do all we can to co-operate with them. By a recent enactment of our Congress all of
the men who have enlisted in the Cuban army during the last three months will be
immediately disbanded."

"From one end of the island to the other there is a sense of gratitude to the
United States for the service she has rendered to us in our struggle for liberty
that can never be forgotten. We are willing and anxious to be ruled by Americans
for the present, but not forever."

The news from Paris that there was a possibility of the resumption of hostil-
ities caused General Garcia's eyes to brighten.

"Magnifico," he said, "I am glad to hear it. I hope we can fight them some
more. We need colonies, and Spain has a few left that would be very convenient.
We could take the Canaries, and if that isn't enough, why, we can make a colony
out of Spain itself. I should like to be Governor of Andalusia."

Another passenger on the Segurana was fifteen-year-old Arthur T. Jack, "the
boy messenger of Gomez." He handed Mr. Rubens a package of letters, putting his
fingers to his lips as he did so. Later he reluctantly consented to talk about them
and his mission to this country. The letters are from the annexation party in
Cuba to President McKinley, he said, which was outnumbered and practically ex-
cluded from the recent congress. The leaders of the party are General Rabi, General
Roiolf, Emanuel C. Cespedes and the former President, Cisneros.

The object is to counteract the influence for independence that Garcia is try-
ing to bring to bear on McKinley. The annexation sentiment is much stronger in
Cuba than is generally supposed, and has the support of all the country farmers
and men who took no active part in the war.

Dressed in her bicycle costume, with her
wheel beside her bed, Mrs. Ada Bella Rud-
beck killed herself last night because her
husband forbade her going for a ride. She
was the wife of Otto Rudbeck, a silver
plater, and lived in furnished rooms at No.
240 Eighth avenue.

A pet dog gave the alarm, which led to
the finding of the suicide. The woman's
last request, made in a note to her hus-
band, asked that this dog be taken care of.
Mrs. Rudbeck was enthusiastic in her de-
votion to the wheel. She rode every day
and every evening when the weather per-
mitted. Last night she appeared at din-
ner in her bicycle costume and said she
was going for a ride. Her husband for-
bade this, and after dinner left the house.
Two hours later Miss Anna Jordan, who
runs the house, heard the Rudbecks' dog
howling in their room, and going out into
the hall she detected the odor of gas. She
found the Rudbecks' door locked and called
a policeman. The door was broken open
and Mrs. Rudbeck was found on the bed in
her bicycle costume dead. She had taken
bath and then placed a tube from the gas
jet in her mouth. Her bicycle was
standing beside the bed, and the dog, "Mil-
lie," lay at her feet nearly dead from
suffocation. A note was found on the bed
addressed to the husband. It read:
"Dear Otto—You will be sorry for having treated
me so. There is no one to blame but myself.
Take care of Milie for me. Good-by. ADA."
The Rudbecks have lived at the house for
only a week.

**TOOK POISON
WHEN SHE
COULD NOT GO
OUT CYCLING.**

Mrs. Rudbeck Killed Herself
Because Husband For-
bade Her Ride.

DIED BESIDE HER WHEEL.

Pet Dog Summoned Help, but
It Came Too Late—Wom-
an's Farewell Note.

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the town assessors of Mount Pleasant is
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**SPAIN HAS
ONE WEEK
TO ANSWER
OUR ULTIMATUM**

\$20,000,000 Offered if the
Philippines Are at
Once Ceded.

WILL BE AN "OPEN DOOR."

Story of Spanish Commission's
Withdrawal Proves to Be a
Stock-Jobbing Forgery.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The United States
Peace Commissioners have undoubtedly
made their final proposition here. When
the conference opened this afternoon Judge
Day, addressing Senor Montero Rios, and
his colleagues of the Spanish Commission,
referred to the protracted negotiations and
reaffirmed the desire of the American Com-
missioners to reach an amicable conclusion.

Then, handing the American presentation
to the interpreter, Judge Day concluded his
remarks by saying that the Americans, pre-
ferring not to break the armistice nor to
resume hostilities, had determined to pre-
sent another and final proposition, which
he hoped would lead to a speedy and am-
icable adjustment.

That portion of the presentation setting
forth the new proposal—the proposal that
the United States must have possession of
the entire Philippine archipelago, with a
tender of \$20,000,000 to Spain for a treaty
cession of the islands—was then read.
Without betraying their mental attitude
the Spanish Commissioners suggested an
adjournment to Wednesday.

Arbitration Rejected.
The new proposition, with its collateral
is, was embodied toward the end of the
American memorandum, which filled thirty
typewritten sheets. Only this part was
read in the joint session, the memorandum
then being delivered to the Spaniards for
translation by their own staff.

Spain's proposition to invoke the offices
of a third power to construe the words
"control, disposition and government of the
Philippines" was rejected by the American
Commissioners on the ground that the dic-
tion of the third article of the protocol,
dealing with the Philippines, is so broad
and clear as to afford no justification for
arbitration as between the parties to the
agreement.

An analysis of the American memoran-
dum shows that all other suggestions and
considerations in it hinge upon treaty ces-
sion, at the amount named by the United
States and within one week. In the event
of cession Spain may enjoy for a term of
twelve years rights of commerce in the
Philippines equal to those of the United
States. If the United States acquire the
islands by conquest Spain may not enter
such rights. The United States will main-
tain an "open door" in the Philippines.

Penalty of Refusal.
Should Spain refuse cession she would
remain liable for indemnity claims, national
and individual, since the outbreak of the
last Cuban insurrection. Should she refuse
she would also lose, probably, as further in-
demnities for the expenses of conquest, one
of the Carolines, which she may now sell;
and cable privileges within Spanish
jurisdiction might be taken by the United
States without any return to Spain for
them.

Should she accept we relinquish all other
unsettled claims, personal and national.
This evening the Spaniards doubtless do
not know whether they will accept or re-
ject the American terms. They are tele-
graphing the substance of the American
memorandum to Madrid, and they expect
to reply at Wednesday's meeting.

Possibly they may conclude that because
one money offer is made another and a
larger offer may follow pressure upon the
American Commission. But if this be
their expectation it will not be realized.
The American terms, submitted almost at
the close of eight weeks of patient hearing
and painstaking argument, are a practical
ultimatum.

**STORY OF SPAIN'S
BREAK A FORGERY**

There was a report printed in yesterday's
afternoon papers to the effect that Senor
Montero Rios had withdrawn from the
peace negotiations entirely. This story had
come from Paris over the Associated Press
wire and was credited without question.

But the report was a forgery, and a bold
one. Why it was sent over the wire—what
motive its concocters had for wishing such
a statement to be printed in New York—
remains to be learned. Certain it is that
they applied much skill to the task of de-
ceiving the Associated Press, and, through
that organization, the American public.

The message, to which was appended the
name of the Paris correspondent of the As-
sociated Press, was received over the wires
of the Compagnie Francoise des Cables
Telegraphiques soon after noon.

There was nothing irregular about it, and
there seemed to be no reason to single it
out for suspicion. Hence its dissemination
as a regular part of the Paris bulletin.

Inquiry in Paris showed, however, that
the dispatch had not emanated from the
Associated Press correspondent. He knew
nothing about it. The person who had
handed it in at the office of the Cable Com-
pany had forged his signature.

In reply to a special message of inquiry,
the Paris correspondent of the Associated
Press said regarding the bulletin:
"I have sent no such statement. It is de-
clared, too, by the Spanish newspaper to
be untrue. Has the Associated Press
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**GOVERNORS TELL
HOW TO SOLVE
RACE PROBLEM.**

Chief State Executives and United
States Senators, Present
These Remedies.

Senators Morgan and Caffery Say "Migration"—Mills
Says Each State Must Decide—Some for
Education; Some for Laws.

THE race problem in the South has cast a shadow over the entire
land by the recent bloodshed in the Carolinas. The cry for its solu-
tion, subdued for a time, becomes suddenly deepened by the fierce
rioting, and all the country, North and South, finds itself again con-
fronted by the problem.

"In view of the recent race riots in North and South Carolina, what,
in your judgment, is the solution of the race problem in the South? Is it
education or a matter for legislation?"

This question the Journal has addressed to the Governors of States
and to Congressmen. The Journal gives their replies to the people of the
United States.

NEGRO MUST RETURN TO AFRICA.

Washington, Nov. 21.

To the Editor of the Journal:

E DUCATION has seemed only to
better inform the negroes of the
fact that they can never be ad-
mitted to the family circle of the
white race or to domination in gov-
ernment, whatever voting strength
they may possess in any locality. In
their resentment they resort to vio-
lence.

The conditions have been much ag-
gravated by putting guns and swords
in their hands, as soldiers, and mak-
ing them the peers of white men
in that high character, and most
honorable service. The Republic
should not depend on any inter-
loper to defend its honor on the
battle field.

Their ultimate repatriation in Africa is the only solution of the negro
question, but this may be far distant, and should not be, in the least
compulsory. Once the movement has begun by voluntary migration,
the Government should aid it as a duty to that race, and for the sake of
humanity.

JOHN T. MORGAN,
Senator from Alabama.

NO AGITATORS—NO RIOTS!

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21.

To the Editor of the Journal:

E DUCATION alone will never
correct the evils that cul